San Francisco Bay Area Network

Inventory and Monitoring Program

The San Francisco Bay Area Network Inventory and Monitoring Program tracks the status and trends of the region's natural resources in order to improve park management through greater reliance on scientific knowledge.

Project Highlights – August 2006

Inventory Report Completed - The San Francisco Bay Area Network completed a significant 54-page report that summarizes the biological and geophysical inventories conducted FY00-04. The report summarizes each inventory, highlights major findings, lists available products, and provides an administrative record of the program. The report details the following inventories supported entirely or in part by the Inventory and Monitoring Program:

Marine Ecosystem
- Coastal biological inventory
- Sub-tidal/deep water inventory
- Tidewater goby survey

Aquatic Ecosystem
- Riparian inventory at Pinnacles
- California freshwater shrimp inventory
- Wetland mapping

Terrestrial Ecosystem
- Lichen inventory
- Rare plant inventory
- Terrestrial vertebrate inventory

Terrestrial Ecosystem (cont.)
- Vascular plants - herbarium assessment
- Vascular plant field surveys
- Vegetation maps
- Landbird inventory
- Ashy Storm-petrel inventory
- Waterbird and shorebird inventory
- Bat inventory
- Salt marsh harvest mouse and Point Reyes jumping mouse inventory
- Bee inventory at JOMU and PINN
- Geomorphic survey of Strentzel Canyon
- Soil surveys at JOMU
- Weather surveys at key locations

Inventory Project Highlight (excerpt from the SFAN Inventory Report)

Lichen diversity at Pinnacles National Monument - Lichen diversity was of interest to the park staff as a potential vital signs indicator for monitoring air pollutants and because PINN already had one known endangered lichen. The project was initiated in 2003 by Shelly Benson, a lichenologist working at Point Reyes National Seashore. Through data mining, she uncovered information about 241 specimens that were collected from within park boundaries. During subsequent field surveys, she collected 419 specimens. This effort more than doubled the previous lichen list for the park which now stands at 293 species. She and four different California lichen experts identified specimens. Twenty-one of the species were rare in California and 129 were first recordings of the species for the park. Four new occurrences of *Texosporium sancti-jacobi* (TESA) were found as a result of the inventory. There are now eight known occurrences of TESA at Pinnacles NM. TESA is listed as critically endangered on the Global Red List of endangered species.

The complete inventory report is available on the SFAN I&M Program Website:

http://www1.nature.nps.gov/im/units/sfan/index.cfm.

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